A revision of the Suctoria (Ciliphora, Kinetofragminophora) 2. An addendum to *Acineta*

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Introduction

The important revision of suctorian taxonomy by Jankowski (1981) did not come to the author's attention until after the paper by Curds (1985) had passed the page-proof stage when a brief note was added on page 126. While many of the changes made by Jankowski (1981) were independently included by Curds (1985) several important differences, alternatives and additions made by the Russian author merit attention in detail in order to prevent any future possible taxonomic confusion.

Additional notes on the genus *Acineta* Ehrenberg, 1833

The transference of most of the *Acineta* species described by Swarczewski (1928) including *Acineta biloba, A. commensalis, A. cordiformis, A. crypturopi, A. foecunda, A. lobata, A. ovalis, A. parva, A. pulchra, A. pumila, A. pusilla, A. pugmaea, A. sphaerifera* and *A. vulgata* to the genus *Tokophrya* by Jankowski (1981) is not considered to be appropriate. The major difference between these two genera lies in the fact that while *Acineta* has a lorica *Tokophrya* does not and most of the illustrations of the above list of species clearly show the presence of lorica. Admittedly the lorica is indistinct in *A. commensalis* and *A. lobata* but even in these examples the presence of an intervening collar between stalk and zooid indicates the presence of a lorica. Thus each of the above species possesses an additional synonym in the name of *Tokophrya* attributable to Jankowski (1981).

The erection of the new genus *Tomodiscophrya* for the species *Acineta paratuberosa* Nie & Ho, 1943, erroneously omitted from Curds (1985), is considered here to be unwarranted since it lies within the known range of variation in the type species *Acineta tuberosa* Ehrenberg, 1833 to which the synonyms *Acineta paratuberosa* Nie & Ho, 1943 and *Tomodiscophrya paratuberosa* Jankowski, 1981 should be added. Similarly the new species *Acineta oceanica* Jankowski, 1981 is also thought to lie within the range of variation of *Acineta tuberosa* and this should be added to its list of synonyms.

Jankowski (1981) transferred *Acineta amphiasci* Precht, 1935 into the genus *Trematosoma* Batisse, 1972 whereas Curds (1985) transferred the same taxon into the genus *Conchacineta* Jankowski, 1978. Both authors referred to the linear arrangement of the tentacles as a major reason for their actions but it remains a matter of opinion which is accepted. However, it should be pointed out that the original generic description of *Trematosoma* states that the cytoplasm is totally covered by a thin lorica and that the tentacles emerge from a deep furrow. This is not the case in *Acineta amphiasci* Precht, 1935 where the cytoplasm is clearly depicted as protruding from the aperture of the lorica. Similarly the distinctive row of alveolar sacs which lie along the apical edge of the cytoplasm in *Trematosoma* is not present in *Acineta amphiasci*. Further differences between the two genera lie in bud morphology which has not been described in *A. amphiasci*. For these reasons, it is thought that transference of the latter taxon to the genus *Conchacineta* as suggested by Curds (1985) is the better course to take until more information becomes available.

The erection of a new genus *Vasacineta* Jankowski, 1981 with *A. cuspidata* Kellicott, 1885 as the type species coincided precisely with the ideas of the present author who erected the genus *Kellicotta* Curds, 1985 for the same taxon. This means that *Kellicotta cuspidata* Curds, 1985 becomes a junior synonym to *Vasacineta cuspidata* Jankowski, 1981. Furthermore the new

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species *Acineta talitrus* Jankowski, 1981 is considered to be distinct and needs adding to those described in Curds (1985).

The insertion of the following amendments into the key of Curds (1985) will serve to distinguish this new species from its close morphological relative *Acineta corophii* Collin, 1912.

41 Attached to crustacea 41a
Attached to inanimate objects ..... ***A. tuberosa***
41a Rim of lorica distinctly curves outwards ..... ***A. talitrus***
Rim of lorica not curved outwards 42
42 Body confined within lorica, only tentacles protrude ..... ***A. crater***
Body projects out from lorica ..... ***A. corophii***

Description of additional species

Acineta talitrus Jankowski, 1981

DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1). Small (40–50 μm long), marine loricate suctorian that is bell-like in outline, laterally flattened. Two small, rounded actinophores present, each bearing a fascicle of large numbers of capitate tentacles. Apical aperture dumb-bell shape at which the rim of the lorica distinctly curves outwards. Cytoplasm does not always completely fill the lorica. Stalk short, less than quarter body length, joining lorica without an intervening collar or other structure, usually with small basal disc. Attached to the gills of the crustacean amphipod *Talorchestia*. Reproduction by endogenous budding. Spherical macronucleus centrally located, with a single contractile vacuole situated apically nearby.

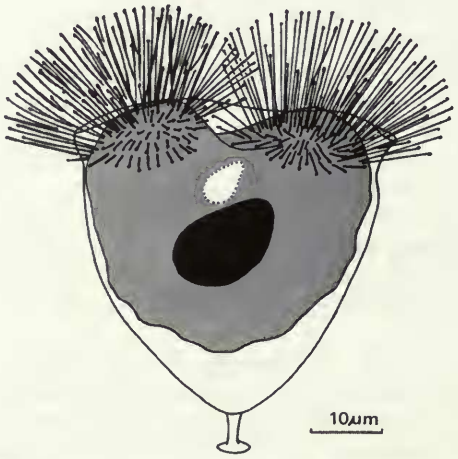

Fig. 1 *Acineta talitrus* after Jankowski (1981).

NOTE. Apparently closely related to *Acineta corophii* with which this may later be found synonymous. However the rather different lorica shape and greater numbers of tentacles merits its retention as a separate species until further information is obtained.

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